

Exam questions for granting the certificate of knowledge regarding the sustainable use of pesticides

Question database

2015



**HELLENIC NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE USE OF PESTICIDES**
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The present document contains multiple choice questions, which should be answered by professional users of pesticides (plant protection products) in order to grant the certificate of knowledge regarding the sustainable use of pesticides.

INTRODUCTION

A. LEGAL BASIS

According to article 19(2) of the law 4036/2012 (Government Gazette A' 8), by 14 November 2013, a certification system is established. These certificates, as a minimum, provide evidence of sufficient knowledge of the Questions listed in Annex B' of the law 4036/2012 acquired by professional users, distributors and advisors.

According to article 20(2 & 4) of the law 4036/2012 (Government Gazette A' 8), by 26 November 2015 sales of pesticides authorised for professional use are restricted to persons holding a certificate referred to in Article 19(2).

According to article 33(4) of the law 4036/2012 (Government Gazette A' 8), by 26 November 2013 the latest, the procedure for granting the certificate, which as a minimum, provide evidence of sufficient knowledge of the Questions listed in Annex B' of the law 4036/2012 is established by a Ministerial Decision.

The National Action Plan was established by the num. 8197/90920/22-7-2013 (Government Gazette B'1883) Common Ministerial Decision, aiming the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC and the protection of human health and the environment.

In the scope of the num. 8197/90920/22-7-2013 (Government Gazette B'1883) Common Ministerial Decision is the establishment of the procedure for granting the certificate of use regarding the Sustainable Use of Pesticides.

B. Brief Description of the procedure

The certificates of use regarding the Sustainable Use of Pesticides are granted via an e-application held by the Directorate of Plant Produce Protection (Coordinating National Authority), after the successful participation in exams in special exams centers, with questions from a question pool held by the Coordinating National Authority.

The Coordinating National Authority creates a pool with multiple-choice questions, where only one is correct. The questions refer to all chapters of Annex B of the law 4036/2012.

The participants have to answer in the provided time 40 questions randomly selected from the pool, distributed in all paragraphs of annex B of the law 4036/2012, as follows:

- CHAPTER 1. Paragraphs 1), 2) and 13): Four (4) questions,
- CHAPTER 2. Paragraphs 3), 6), 7), 10) and 12): Twelve (12) questions,
- CHAPTER 3. Paragraphs 4), 5) and 11): Twelve (12) questions και
- CHAPTER 4. Paragraphs 8) and 9): Twelve (12) questions.

In order to grant the certificate, the participants should answer correctly to twenty (20) questions. Just after the end of the exam, the participants are informed about the number of the questions, they answer correctly and about the final result of the exam.

C. Designing the questions

The questions addressed to the professional users of pesticides, in order to grant the certificate of knowledge of Sustainable Use of Pesticides, are designed so that the following conditions are met:

- To have four possible answers, of which only one is the correct one for the respective question.
- To be simple and understandable.
- To respond fully to the Question which is in Annex B of law 4036 / 2012.

- To contain answers, which to "guide" the participants to reject incorrect practices or situations and in the choice of good, according to the data of our country.
- To be made available to any interested person via the Internet, to ensure transparency and especially the continuous improvement and expanded.
- To be in sufficient number so that after the randomized selection process is not practically easy to memorize.

D. Available questions

The question pool that was created and revised after the end of the relevant public consultation, contains the following number of question:

Chapter	Paragraph	Total number of questions in the pool	Number of questions given to participants to answer during an exam
I	1	11	4
	2	10	
	13	5	
II	γ)3	27	12
	στ)6	27	
	ζ)7	10	
	ι)10	4	
	λ)12	4	
III	δ)4	25	12
	ε)5	3	
	κ)11	5	
IV	η)8	10	12
	θ)9	10	
TOTAL		151	40

E. Improvement of the question pool (current public consultation)

The question pool should be currently improved. For this purpose anyone is welcome to submit:

- Comments on questions that have already been prepared,
- Suggestions for new questions,
- Suggestions for improving the certification system for the knowledge on Sustainable Use of Pesticides,

By sending an e-mail to d.vlachos@minagric.gr and contributing to the improvement of the relevant database.

CHAPTER I

[Paragraphs 1, 2 and 13: Four (4) questions in the exams]

1) Legislation regarding pesticides and their use.

Question 1.1.

The label of the pesticide, which is allowed to use in my crop:

- A. Mentions the registration number and as examples, some of the crops where the use is permitted.
- B. Mentions the registration number of the Ministry of Agriculture and my crop.
- C. Mentions only the registration number. It does not mention anything about its action and the crops permitted to use, once the agronomists in each region know better.
- D. It does not mention the registration number but is tested (or experiments have been made) in my area.

The correct answer is: B

Question 1.2.

A fungicide product is registered for use in Greece if:

- A. The active substance has been approved by the European Union.
- B. The maximum residue level (MRL) is particularly high, e.g. 10 ppm.
- C. It has been and continues to be valid issued an authorization for the placing on the Greek market for that formulation.
- D. The residual action is less than 15 days.

The correct answer is: C

Question 1.3.

To control an insect:

- A. I use any insecticide mentions on the label that controls that insect.
- B. I use well known insecticides used for years in the area (e.g. chlorpyrifos) and if needed I choose another.
- C. I follow the spray program of other farmers that have successfully controlled that insect.
- D. I give priority to 'biocontrol' measures and low-risk plant protection products, using the formulation that mentions in its label the insect and the crop to which I want to use and follow the instructions.

The correct answer is: D

Question 1.4.

The instructions on the label of a pesticide:

- A. They are proposals of the company that distributes it in order to avoid responsibilities.
- B. They are mandatory – it is not permitted to be used otherwise than what is written in the instructions.
- C. They are indicative concerning some of the crop where it is effective.
- D. They are mandatory only when the plant products are intended for export.

The correct answer is: B

Question 1.5.

A legal pesticide is recognized because...

- A. It can be mentioned in the vendor invoice.
- B. It mentions on the label of the authorization granted by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and sold by authorized sales points
- C. It has better package from the illegal.
- D. The label writes the industry that manufactured it.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 1.6.

Before I buy a pesticide, in order to make sure it's legal, I read on the label:

- A. The industry that manufactured it.
- B. Its trade name or its active substance.
- C. The authorization number in a country of the European Union.
- D. The authorization number of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 1.7.

When do I use a pesticide that is not authorized in the crop intended to be used but it is lawfully marketed in Greece?

- A. Only if it is authorized for use in similar crops.
- B. Only if it controls the same insect or disease or weed on another crop, and has authorization for this.
- C. Only if the agronomist advised that it is effective.
- D. Never.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 1.8.

Where can I buy pesticides?

- A. Only from a store that has announced the retail sales of pesticides to the competent authorities.
- B. Only from a store that has announced the retail sales pesticides in the local press.
- C. From other producers.
- D. From any store and the Internet.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 1.9.

How can we get information about whether it is necessary and which pesticide we should use?

- A. From the internet.
- B. From an agronomist.
- C. From any employee of an agricultural supplies store.
- D. From the producer that has the best production in the region.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 1.10.

What do I do if I think that an insect or a disease or a weed is not possible to be controlled with the authorized formulations?

- A. I use double or triple dose of a well-known pesticide.
- B. I take advice from an agronomist.
- C. I look for other pesticides marketed in other countries and make experiments with them.
- D. I spray more often than what is referred on the label.

The correct answer is: B.

Question A.11.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The pesticides are all carcinogenic.
- B. The pesticides that are authorized, are safe in whatever way are used.
- C. The use of a pesticide according to the label instructions, minimize the negative effects on the user's health, the consumers and the environment.
- D. Insecticides are the only dangerous pesticides to humans.

The correct answer is: C.

2) The existence and risks of illegal (counterfeit) plant protection products, and the methods to identify such products.

Question 2.1.

A producer visits Bulgaria and buys pesticides for his crops, which brings to Greece. Which of the following statements is correct;

- A. No problem. It is free trade between Member States.
- B. It is legal when no equivalent product authorized in Greece.
- C. The product is illegal. The producer is punished by fine, imprisonment and loss of subsidies.
- D. It is not legal, but since it is for his own use and not marketing is not punished by law.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 2.2.

The illegal plant protection product is identified by:

- A. It does not mention the authorization number as a pesticide.
- B. The cheap price and payment in cash.
- C. Its sale by illegal stores of pesticides.
- D. The rough packaging.

The correct answer is: A

Question 2.3.

A pesticide with label in a foreign than Greek language:

- A. It should always be accompanied by a booklet with the translation of the label to Greek.
- B. It is illegal if there is no authorized formulation with the same trade name in the country.
- C. It is in any case illegal.
- D. It is illegal if it is not sold by a pesticide shop with an agronomist.

The correct answer is: C

Question 2.4.

The pesticides which are sold in packages with no label and instructions for use:

- A. They have not been tested and may cause undesirable effects.
- B. They always contain toxic substances.
- C. There do not have authorization for marketing and are available to be tested to confirm their effectiveness.
- D. They are is more effective and cheaper than the authorized ones.

The correct answer is: A

Question 2.5.

The use of pesticides from neighboring countries is permitted when:

- A. They had been approved in Greece in the past but now their authorization is recalled.
- B. We know that they are particularly effective.
- C. Never.
- D. We cannot find them in stores in Greece.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 2.6.

A well-known pesticide of a well-known manufacturer with foreign than Greek language label:

- A. Is in any case illegal.
- B. Is illegal, if not sold from an agronomist in a pesticide store.
- C. It should always be accompanied by a booklet with translation of the label in Greek language.
- D. It is illegal if there is no authorization in the country for a pesticide with the same trade name.

The correct answer is: A

Question 2.7.

Who is responsible for the use of an illegal pesticide?

- A. The company or the person who sold it to the retailer.
- B. The shop or the one who sold it to the professional user.
- C. The professional user.
- D. All referred to the other options.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 2.8.

The products for the "strengthening of the defense of the plants" which also indicate plant protection indications:

- A. They are biological pesticides.
- B. They have efficacy in controlling insects and plant diseases.
- C. They should be preferred instead of pesticides.
- D. They are illegal pesticides.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 2.9.

A pesticide with emergency authorization for a period of 120 days:

- A. It can only be used within the period referred on the label.
- B. It can be used by any interested person for the same target across the country.
- C. It can be stored in the producer's storage for 2 years if it is not immediately used.
- D. It can be stored for 2 years only in a pesticide retailer store.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 2.10.

A fertilizer can be used as a pesticide for controlling insects and plant diseases

- A. If the manufacturer recommends it.
- B. If the retailer recommends it.
- C. If there are experiments for this purpose.
- D. Never.

The correct answer is: D.

13). Record keeping of any use of pesticides, in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Question 13.1.

The record keeping on the use of pesticides:

- A. Is required when the crop is subsidized.
- B. Is required when an infringement on pesticide use was previously found.
- C. Is required when plant products are intended for export.
- D. Is always required.

The correct answer is: D

Question 13.2.

The record keeping on the use of pesticides:

- A. It is made through an electronic application held in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.
- B. It is made by the professional user of the plant protection products.
- C. It is made by the retailer who sold the pesticides or by the advisor.
- D. It is made by the producer association, where the professional user belongs.

The correct answer is: B

Question 13.3.

The record keeping on the use of pesticides:

- A. It involves recording the name of the pesticide, the time and the dose of application, the area and the crop where the pesticide was used.
- B. It involves recording the name of the pesticide, and the time of application.
- C. It involves recording the name of the pesticide.
- D. It involves recording the crop where the pesticide was used.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 13.4.

The producers keep records on any use of pesticides

- A. For at least one year.
- B. For at least five years.
- C. For at least three years.
- D. For at least ten years.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 13.5.

The record keeping on the use of pesticides:

- A. It should be made a long time before the application
- B. It should be made just before the application
- C. It must be made immediately after the application to record the reality.
- D. It should be made at the end of each week

The correct answer is: C.

CHAPTER II

[Paragraphs 3, 6, 7, 10 and 12: Twelve questions in the exams]

3). The hazards and risks associated with pesticides, and how to identify and control them, in particular:

- (a) risks to humans (operators, residents, bystanders, people entering treated areas and those handling or eating treated items) and how factors such as smoking exacerbate these risks;
- (b) symptoms of pesticide poisoning and first aid measures;
- (c) risks to non-target plants, beneficial insects, wildlife, biodiversity and the environment in general.

Question 3.1.

If spraying pesticides using a retractable ramp (band application), the operator of the tractor:

- A. Must always drive against the wind to avoid inhaling the spray liquid.
- B. Must wear personal protective equipment listed on the label of the pesticide.
- C. Must wear only a face mask.
- D. Must wear all the available personal protective equipment (mask, boots, gloves, etc.).

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.2.

Pouring pesticides from the original package in smaller containers:

- A. It is recommended.
- B. It is prohibited.
- C. It is an obligation
- D. It is permitted only with the presence of a special scientist.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.3.

A sprayer that leaks:

- A. It is not a risk if the leak is small.
- B. It consists an immediate risk and should not be used until it is repaired.
- C. It should be filled with more spraying liquid.
- D. It is used if the user is wearing a waterproof form.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.4.

The access to the crop where a pesticide was sprayed is not permitted

- A. For a period of 24 hours after spraying.
- B. Before a period equal to the pre harvest interval referred on the label.
- C. Before spraying is completed.
- D. Before the spray liquid is dried.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.5.

The placing on the market of fruits and vegetables that have been sprayed with pesticides:

- A. Is permitted if the harvest was at least one week after the last application of the pesticide.
- B. Is permitted if the harvest was after the period of the pre harvest interval referred on the label.
- C. Is permitted if the harvest was at least ten days after the last application of the pesticide.
- D. Is permitted if there are no obvious traces of pesticide on the harvested product.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.6.

If a pesticide is spilled on the skin,

- A. Wash thoroughly the skin and follow instructions of the pesticide label.
- B. If the pesticide is not highly toxic, do not worry.
- C. Wash the skin with soap and water and take preventively antidote.
- D. We communicate with the company that markets the pesticide to be informed about its risk.

The correct answer is: A

Question 3.7.

The beneficial insects:

- A. Are affected by pesticides only when these are insecticides.
- B. Are not affected by the pesticides which are applied to the soil or at the beginning of the crop.
- C. Are affected differently by the various pesticides according to their label.
- D. There are not particularly affected by pesticides that have not been classified as toxic, etc.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 3.8.

The beneficial insects:

- A. They are protected because they are endangered species.
- B. They are insects with positive effects that help e.g. the control of the harmful pests in the crops, or, such as bees, bumblebees etc. that help plant pollination.
- C. They are only the bees.
- D. They are insects that help the action of certain pesticides.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.9.

The ladybug is a beneficial insect because:

- A. It consumes harmful insects.
- B. It helps fruiting in many crops.
- C. It is particularly beautiful insect connected with traditions.
- D. It helps to increase the effectiveness of pesticides.

The correct answer is: A

Question 3.10.

The plants that are located close to the farm where a pesticide was applied:

- A. They are not at risk unless herbicides are applied.
- B. There are not at risk unless airblast sprayers are used.
- C. There are not at risk, if application is made when there is no wind
- D. There are not at risk when: firstly good agricultural practices are applied (spraying when there is no strong wind, etc.) and the label directions are followed.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.11.

When filling the spray tank with the pesticide, the professional user:

- A. Should wear glasses, mask, gloves, boots and work clothing.
- B. The personal protective equipment is not necessary, unless pesticide is spilled over.
- C. Should wear the personal protective equipment referred on the label of the pesticide.
- D. The personal protective equipment is not necessary, when the professional user has long experience in pesticide sprays.

The correct answer is: C

Question 3.12.

The risks for the operators of pesticides are greater when:

- A. The pesticide is not authorized or the expiry date has passed.
- B. It's summer, or the pesticides are applied to greenhouses.
- C. When the operator is tired or hungry.
- D. All the label instructions regarding protective measures are not applied.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.13.

The risks to bystanders and visitors during the pesticide application are greater when:

- A. We have notified them that a pesticide spray was made or any other application of pesticide.
- B. They are spring and they have allergy.
- C. Do not wear wool clothes.
- D. They are shorter than the height of the crop sprayed.

The correct answer is: A

Question 3.14.

We are concerned about a possible poisoning when someone who has come into contact with a pesticide:

- A. He has dizziness, or shortness of breath, anxiety, tremors or tension for vomiting.
- B. He has skin irritation, or itching, or redness.
- C. He has dizziness, or shortness of breath, anxiety, tremors or vomiting and skin irritation, or itching, or redness.
- D. He has even a symptom of those mentioned in the other answers.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.15.

If we realize that someone has ingested a pesticide:

- A. We provide immediately an emetic
- B. We provide emetic if the patient is unconscious.
- C. We follow the label instructions and ask medical advice immediately.
- D. We communicate with the store that supplied us the pesticide.

The correct answer is: C

Question 3.16.

The pesticides that are incorporated in the soil:

- A. They have no effect on birds.
- B. They have effect only in chickens
- C. They have effects only the birds that nest on the ground.
- D. They may have effects on birds, if they are not well incorporated.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.17.

After the application of a pesticide, we should enter the greenhouse:

- A. After the pesticide has dried.
- B. At 48 hours in the winter and at 6 hours in the summer, after spraying.
- C. After the pesticide has dried and the place is ventilated unless otherwise indicated on the label.
- D. If we wear personal protective equipment instruments indicated on the label of the pesticide after at least one day.

The correct answer is: C

Question 3.18.

The last application of a pesticide before harvest is 7 days (pre-harvest interval). This means:

- A. For seven days before harvest all pesticides sprays are prohibited.
- B. At least seven days must pass after spraying of this pesticide to harvest.
- C. I can harvest earlier if at least seven days after spraying of this pesticide have passed until the sprayed products are consumed.
- D. The pesticide is moderate biological.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.19.

During the spraying of pesticides, smoking is allowed:

- A. If the professional user wear the gloves indicated on the label of the pesticide.
- B. Smoking is not allowed in any case.
- C. If cigarettes are not wet from the spray liquid.
- D. If an electronic cigarette is used.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.20.

Food consumption during spraying is only allowed when:

- A. The pesticide that is sprayed is a fungicide.
- B. The pesticide that is sprayed has low toxicity.
- C. The gloves we wear in the spraying are removed.
- D. Never.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.21.

The use of firewood for cooking from sprayed crops (eg. Pruning vine) is only allowed when:

- A. It has passed the pre-harvest interval.
- B. It is winter.
- C. Never.
- D. If there is wind blowing.

The correct answer is: C

Question 3.22.

If the crop going to be sprayed is close to another crop which is about to be harvested, we take into account the wind and give special attention to:

- A. Do not allow spray drift pollute the neighboring crop.
- B. To use less than the recommended doses.
- C. The owner not to be near.
- D. The neighboring culture to be watered

The correct answer is: A

Question 3.23.

When using a pesticide without wearing the personal protective equipment, the professional user feels intense respiratory discomfort.

- A. It is commonplace and it is sufficient to interrupt for a few minutes the spraying
- B. He should inform his supplier after spraying and ask for advice.
- C. Since he does not face heart problems, it is not important.
- D. He must immediately seek medical advice and show the label to the doctor.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.24.

The pesticide applications during the flowering period:

- A. They are often not effective.
- B. They may be dangerous to beneficial insects such as bees when the pesticides used are toxic to bees.
- C. They are always recommended.
- D. They do not affect the beneficial insects such as the bees, if they are made in the afternoon.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.25.

When applying selective herbicides (control specific weeds and do not harm the crop), we should be particularly careful for:

- A. The application rate.
- B. The growth stage of the crop.
- C. The growth stage of the weed.
- D. All the other answers together.

The correct answer is: D

Question 3.26.

Where do we wash the personal protective equipment (suit, hat, gloves)?

- A. In the washing machine with all the clothes of the family.
- B. We wash them separately from other clothes and dry them in the sun in a well ventilated area.
- C. In the field.
- D. We never wash them.

The correct answer is: B

Question 3.27.

The professional user should inform persons who could be exposed to the spray drift...

- A. The residents, the professionals and permanent visitors to the area who may be exposed to the spray drift with a written notification.
- B. Forty-eight (48) hours before the time of spraying.
- C. When only people passing may be exposed to the spray drift, the notification is made before the start of spraying.
- D. All other answers together.

The correct answer is: D

6). Measures to minimize risks to humans, non-target organisms and the environment: safe working practices for storing, handling and mixing pesticides, and disposing of empty packaging, other contaminated materials and surplus pesticides (including tank mixes), whether in concentrate or dilute form; recommended way to control operator exposure (personal protective equipment).

Question 6.1.

The pesticide stores should be well ventilated because:

- A. In this way the pesticides can be used ever after the expiry date of their label.
- B. This prevents their degradation.
- C. This prevents the inhalation of vapours from pesticide when we open the store.
- D. All other answers together.

The correct answer is: C

Question 6.2.

Which of the following practices, is not a safe working practice?

- A. To spray against the wind with knapsack sprayers.
- B. To smoke during spraying.
- C. To clean nozzles blowing with the mouth.
- D. All other answers.

The correct answer is: D

Question 6.3.

The personal protective equipment, such as gloves and clothing (if not disposable), that were used for pesticide application should be washed:

- A. Every day.
- B. Once a week.
- C. Immediately after spraying
- D. Never. They must be replaced regularly.

The correct answer is: C

Question 6.4.

The sprayer should be washed:

- A. Immediately after each application.
- B. Only when we spray with a pesticide that can destroy it.
- C. Only if we use toxic pesticides.
- D. Only when it leaks.

The correct answer is: A

Question 6.5.

We read the instructions on the label of the pesticide...

- A. If we do not remember its use.
- B. Never.
- C. Always before the application and follow them strictly.
- D. When we buy the pesticide

The correct answer is: C.

Question 6.6.

To calculate the required quantity of the pesticide?

- A. We use a spoon for solid and wine glass for liquids.
- B. We use appropriate measurement means.
- C. It is required to use a precision scale.
- D. For liquid and solid pesticides, we use any marked glass.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.7.

Pesticides are stored...

- A. Always locked.
- B. Locked only those that are expensive.
- C. Locked if highly toxic.
- D. In an open warehouse

The correct answer is: A.

Question 6.8

The gloves used in pesticide sprays should be:

- A. From leather to last.
- B. From wool to protect from frostbite.
- C. From thin plastic such as kitchen gloves to be replaced after each spraying.
- D. Special gloves suitable for pesticide sprays.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 6.9.

The pesticides after the expiry date:

- A. They are not used but they are sent to dangerous waste management companies.
- B. They are used if they seem normal.
- C. They are used on crops that are not consumed like flowers in the garden.
- D. They are used in tank mixture with non-expired pesticides.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 6.10.

In the store of pesticides:

- A. The liquid pesticides are placed above the solid pesticides.
- B. We keep the empty packaging of pesticides to reuse them.
- C. The solid pesticides are placed above the liquid pesticides.
- D. We store food and beverages.

The correct answer is: C

Question 6.11.

Which are the right personal protective equipment to wear when applying a pesticide?

- A. Whatever is referred on the label of the pesticide.
- B. Gloves, and boots.
- C. Waterproof suit and mask.
- D. Whatever suggests the retailer where we purchased the pesticide.

The correct answer is: A

Question 6.12

When we wear the personal protective equipment?

- A. After we have prepared the spray solution
- B. When the tractor do not have a closed cab.
- C. When a strong wind blows.
- D. Before we begin to prepare the spray solution.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 6.13.

What is the most common way of entry of large amounts of pesticides into the human body?

- A. Skin absorption.
- B. Inhalation.
- C. Ingestion.
- D. With the fruits or the vegetables we eat.

The correct answer is: A

Question 6.14.

When we prepare the spray solution, we wear resistant nitrile gloves:

- A. Over the protection form.
- B. Under the protective form.
- C. Over woolen gloves.
- D. Only if I put my hand in the tank with the spray liquid.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.15.

The preparation of the spray solution is made:

- A. In the pesticide store.
- B. In a well ventilated area with a waterproof floor.
- C. On the soil in the field.
- D. On the soil but outside the field.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.16.

We rinse three (3) times the empty containers with clean water and we throw the rinsate:

- A. In the spray tank.
- B. In the field.
- C. In sanitation.
- D. In another container where the rinsates are gathered.

The correct answer is: A

Question 6.17.

During the application (spray), we wear:

- A. Sandals.
- B. Rubber boots without lining.
- C. Sports shoes.
- D. Leather boots.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.18.

The washing is necessary for:

- A. The disposable suit.
- B. The reusable suit.
- C. The disposable mask.
- D. The sports shoes.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.19.

After spraying:

- A. I continue with the remaining jobs.
- B. I go to the field and check the spray
- C. I do a shower.
- D. I rest on the edge of the field

The correct answer is: C.

Question 6.20.

I use a bigger dose than the one indicated on the label of an insecticide:

- A. When there is severe infestation.
- B. Never under any circumstances.
- C. When spraying is preventive.
- D. When I want to control more than two species of insects.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 6.21.

I spray only when:

- A. The wind is strong.
- B. There is no wind, otherwise it is forbidden.
- C. The wind is not cold.
- D. It is blowing contrary to the spray.

The correct answer is: A

Question 6.22.

How much pesticide should I buy?

- A. As much as I need for my crop for the whole growing period, based on the quantity bought last year.
- B. As much as I need for the forthcoming spray.
- C. As much as I need for two applications, in case I do not have the desired result with the first spray.
- D. The amount that the pesticides retailer suggested.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.23.

To count the required amount (even 100 cubic centimeters) of a pesticide in liquid form...

- A. I use a small spoon.
- B. I use tablespoon.
- C. I use a scale.
- D. I use a measuring cup suitable for 100 cubic centimeters or graduated syringe.

The correct answer is: D

Question 6.24.

I used the 200 cubic cubic meters from a package of 250 cc of an insecticide, which is the maximum recommended dose according to the label. The remaining 50 cubic cubic meters...

- A. I add them to the spraying solution
- B. I keep them at the store after closing the bottle for the next spray that I will need to do with the same insecticide.
- C. I leave them in the field for the next spray.
- D. I rinse 3 times the package and I pour the rinsates into the spray tank, and I throw the package in the trash.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.25.

Which of the following places deemed most suitable for storing plant protection products?

- A. A metal lockable and ventilated wardrobe or a special built-in storage or special built-in lockable ventilated storage.
- B. There should be no storing place for pesticides because we always buy only the quantity needed for next application.
- C. An open storage place beside the tractor for easy access.
- D. A carton that is on the tractor.

The correct answer is: A

Question 6.26.

When there is wind and we want to minimize the removal of spray-drift to off-target areas (crop, soil):

- A. We increase the application pressure.
- B. We reduce the application pressure.
- C. We spray against the wind.
- D. We spray in the direction of the wind.

The correct answer is: B

Question 6.27.

If there are hives with bees close to the crop we are going to apply pesticides:

- A. We spray only fungicides.
- B. We spray only herbicides.
- C. We ask the owner of the hives to remove them
- D. We inform the agronomist of the pesticide and we follow his advice and the instructions on the label of the pesticides

The correct answer is: D

7) Risk-based approaches which take into account the local water extraction variables such as climate, soil and crop types, and relieves.

Question 7.1.

When the soil is too sandy, there is a risk:

- A. To leach the herbicide and reach the groundwater.
- B. To change the soil structure by the herbicides that were sprayed.
- C. To bind tightly and not to possess herbicidal activity.
- D. Not to possess herbicidal activity.

The correct answer is: A

Question 7.2.

If rain is expected, then the application of pesticides...

- A. Should be done immediately before the rain starts.
- B. Should be postponed until no rain is expected for 48 hours.
- C. Should be postponed until no rain is expected for 24 hours.
- D. Should be postponed until no rain is expected for 6-8 hours.

The correct answer is: D

Question 7.3.

When there is frost or cold wind...

- A. We spray with pesticides during the hot hours of the day.
- B. We spray with pesticides in early morning.
- C. We spray with pesticides late at night.
- D. Spraying with pesticides should be avoided.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 7.4.

The incorporation of the herbicides in the soil with light tillage is made:

- A. For all herbicides.
- B. When the soil is light (sandy).
- C. When the soil is enough dry.
- D. When recommended on the label of the herbicide.

The correct answer is: D

Question 7.5.

In light sandy soil, the risk of leaching of pesticides and the consequent pollution of groundwater is:

- A. Bigger than that in heavy clay soil.
- B. Less than that in heavy clay soil.
- C. Same with the one in heavy clay soil.
- D. It depends on the year.

The correct answer is: A

Question 7.6.

In slopes (with slope bigger than 10%)...

- A. We spray herbicides
- B. We control the weeds only with mowing, in order to maintain soil coverage to prevent the soil erosion.
- C. We make only a superficial tillage for the weeds.
- D. We apply granular herbicides

The correct answer is: B

Question 7.7.

When my crop is close to surface waters (river, lake, stream, drainage), then:

- A. During pesticide spraying, we spray also the water to avoid the spread of diseases from this to my crop.
- B. We take all necessary measures to avoid the pollution of water from the spray drift.
- C. We do not apply insecticides that are toxic to fish.
- D. We do not apply herbicides that are toxic to algae.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 7.8.

If there is a well or a drilling, in the field that we apply pesticides:

- A. We throw the surplus of the spray liquid into the well or the drilling to avoid poisoning of birds and animals.
- B. We do not spray near the well or the drilling or rinse the sprayer there.
- C. We spray around the well or the drilling.
- D. We rinse the sprayer on the well or the drilling.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 7.9.

The watering with too much water:

- A. It causes leaching of the pesticides applied to the soil.
- B. It helps the action of the pesticides applied to the soil.
- C. It strengthens plants.
- D. It has no effect.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 7.10.

The risk of leaching of pesticides to groundwater is greater:

- A. In soils with cracks.
- B. In soils with gravel or sandy subsoil.
- C. In soils with high water table.
- D. In any case other responses

The correct answer is: D.

10). Emergency action to protect human health, the environment including water resources in case of accidental spillage and contamination and extreme weather events that would result in pesticide leaching risks.

Question 10.1.

In case of an accident, when pesticide is spilled on the skin especially if it is undiluted, then:

- A. We read the label of the pesticide and if it is toxic in contact with skin, we wash the skin thoroughly.
- B. We wash the skin thoroughly and read the label on the pesticide for additional instructions.
- C. We visit a doctor holding the label of the pesticide.
- D. We communicate with the Poisoning Centre, holding the label of the pesticide.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 10.2.

If someone inhales a pesticide...

- A. We read the label of the pesticide and if it is toxic in case of inhalation, we stop spray.
- B. We communicate with a doctor holding the label of the pesticide.
- C. We visit a doctor holding the label of the pesticide.
- D. We directly remove patient to the fresh air and read the label of the pesticide for additional instructions.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 10.3.

If a quantity of a pesticide is spilled on the soil...

- A. We throw lots of water so that the waste water to go underground.
- B. We throw an absorbent material (sand) and cover the point.
- C. We collect the contaminated soil and manage according to the legislation on wastes.
- D. We avoid for 15 days to water this point.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 10.4.

If there is a small surplus amount of spray liquid in the sprayer

- A. We empty it in the street as we return to our home.
- B. We empty it in the place where we filled the sprayer.
- C. We empty in the field or in a neighboring channel.
- D. We dilute it with water and spray it.

The correct answer is: D.

12). Health monitoring and access facilities to report on any incidents or suspected incidents.

Question 12.1.

The telephone number of the Poisoning Centre is:

- A. 166
- B. The local health center.
- C. 210-77.93.777
- D. Available from any local physician.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 12.2.

In case of poisoning by pesticide, where the patient is unconscious:

- A. We provide immediate emetic to eliminate the pesticide.
- B. We provide direct antidote to avoid further effect of the pesticide.
- C. We communicate directly with a doctor and apply the instructions given to us.
- D. We communicate directly with the pesticides retailer and apply the instructions given to us.

The correct answer is: C

Question 12.3.

The telephone number of the Poison Centre is written:

- A. At the entrance of the pesticides retailer.
- B. At each pesticide label.
- C. At the entrance of the local health center or rural physician.
- D. At any pesticide sales invoice.

The correct answer is: B

Question 12.4.

Health monitoring of pesticide professional users should be done:

- A. With an annual cardiogram.
- B. With regular check-ups and informing the doctor that we are handling pesticides.
- C. In any case of poisoning.
- D. Only if we apply pesticides without wearing boots and gloves.

The correct answer is: B

CHAPTER III

[paragraphs 4), 5) and 11): Twelve (12) questions in the exams]

4) Notions on integrated pest management strategies and techniques, integrated crop management strategies and techniques, organic farming principles, biological pest control methods, information on the general principles and crop or sector-specific guidelines for integrated pest management.

Question 4.1.

Systemic insecticide is the one that:

- A. It is applied after emergence of the crop to control all infesting insects.
- B. It is absorbed by plants and can control the insects that are referred on the label.
- C. It is absorbed by plants and can control even insects infesting the next crop.
- D. It is apply after the emergence of the crop to control all infesting insects.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 4.2.

Post emergence selective herbicide is the one that...

- A. It is authorized after a systemic examination.
- B. It can control pests and diseases throughout the plant.
- C. It should be applied by all farmers of an area to have effects.
- D. It controls specific weeds after its application while it is safe for the crop applied.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 4.3.

Crop rotation is defined as...

- A. The alternation of different pesticides in the same field.
- B. The alternation of different crops in the same field.
- C. The alternation of different varieties of the one crop in the same field.
- D. The alternation of organic and integrated pest management in the same field.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 4.4.

Which of the following notions is a technique for integrated pest management?

- A. Repeated spraying with herbicides.
- B. Late planting after the weeds have emerged.
- C. Early planting before weeds emerge.
- D. Sparse planting in places where weeds do not grow.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 4.5.

Which of the following is a technique for integrated pest management?

- A. Intercropping with soil cover and chemical soil disinfection.
- B. Intercropping without soil cover and chemical soil disinfection.
- C. Intercropping and chemical soil disinfestation.
- D. Intercropping with soil cover.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 4.6.

The spread of harmful phytopathogens by the used machinery and equipment is made when:

- A. The used machinery and equipment are old.
- B. The used machinery and equipment are not cleaned regularly.
- C. The used machinery and equipment are new.
- D. The used machinery and equipment nozzles are not properly calibrated.

The correct answer is: B

Question 4.7.

The resistant plant varieties should be preferred:

- A. Only if there is an obligation made by the competent authorities.
- B. Only if they are subsidized.
- C. Only if there is a peak of a disease.
- D. Always, since they help to prevent the pathogens.

The correct answer is: D

Question 4.8.

In order to protect a beneficial insect in my field...

- A. I apply biological control measures and if necessary pesticides, which, according to the advice of agronomist have not any affect its growth.
- B. I never spray with herbicides.
- C. I do not use chemical fertilizers.
- D. I never spray with a high temperature.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 4.9.

With glue traps I can:

- A. Monitor if the pesticide application was correct.
- B. Monitor if there was rain.
- C. Monitor the status of my field.
- D. Monitor the population of harmful insects.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 4.10.

In order to avoid contamination of the wood after the pruning of the trees...

- A. We make a preventive spray of the tree with fungicides before pruning.
- B. The medium and large sections are covered with special healing wound paste.
- C. We maintain a layer of weeds on the ground under the tree.
- D. The pruner of trees wear special gloves.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 4.11.

The good pruning and removing of the diseased branches as well as the ventilation of the tree resulting from pruning...

- A. It should be done after applying pesticides.
- B. They are an emergency measure.
- C. They do not affect the requirements of the tree for application of pesticides.
- D. It is the first measure for the reduction of infestations from pests (such as scales) and diseases.

The correct answer is: D

Question 4.12.

The Oxalis (weed) may be used:

- A. For tea production.
- B. In anything.
- C. For mulch and reduce weeds in olive, vine, and citrus fruits.
- D. To limit the insects.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 4.13.

The pre-emergence herbicides are applied:

- A. Exclusively for narrow leaf weeds.
- B. Before the emergence of the crop.
- C. Exclusively for broadleaf weeds.
- D. After the emergence of the crop

The correct answer is: B.

Question 4.14.

The best time for application of soil solarisation is:

- A. The winter.
- B. The spring.
- C. The summer.
- D. The autumn.

The correct answer is: C

Question 4.15.

The soil solarisation is applied:

- A. Only in greenhouse crops.
- B. Only in fruits and vegetables.
- C. Only in vegetables.
- D. In many cultures.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 4.16.

With the agricultural warnings system:

- A. We get informed about the weather.
- B. We get informed on subsidies.
- C. We get informed of the development of the insects and the diseases in the area.
- D. We get informed regarding the possibility of pesticide applications beyond those referred on the label.

The correct answer is: C

Question 4.17.

Using colored glue traps (yellow or blue traps):

- A. We are informed about the existence and the population of harmful insects.
- B. We are informed about the possibility of a combination with another insecticide.
- C. We are informed if there are beneficial insects in our crop.
- D. We manage to repel the harmful pests from the crop.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 4.18.

A biological control method is applied:

- A. Only when we have been certified for organic farming.
- B. Preferably in relation with the chemical control.
- C. Preferably after the chemical control.
- D. Only if the chemical control have failed.

The correct answer is: B

Question 4.19.

The airblast spraying equipment is applied:

- A. When the field is small and the crop has low height.
- B. When the field is large and the crop has low height.
- C. When the field is large and the crop is high.
- D. When the field is small and the crop is high.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 4.20.

To avoid the development of resistance in a pest:

- A. I use the same insecticide continuously for several years.
- B. I use insecticides with different modes of action.
- C. I use insecticides with the same mode of action.
- D. I make sure to alternate insecticides that are in the same chemical group.

The correct answer is: B

Question 4.21.

Resistance to insects of an insecticide means:

- A. The insecticide is no longer effective in these insects.
- B. The insects have better development after the application of this insecticide.
- C. Repeated applications are required with reduced doses of this insecticide.
- D. The insects have become resistant to all insecticides.

The correct answer is: A.

Question 4.22.

The professional user should consult an agronomist about his crop protection:

- A. Once a year.
- B. Once a month.
- C. When he needs his advice.
- D. Daily.

The correct answer is: C

Question 4.23.

Actions after harvest (e.g. ploughing annual crops, collect infested fruits left on the tree or down to the ground, tree pruning and removal by burning diseased parts, spray before tree eyes emerge on trees with copper-or oil-paraffin formulations):

- A. These measures can reduce the size of the initial population of some pests and diseases in the next growing season.
- B. These measures never reduce the size of the initial population of some pests and diseases in the next growing season.
- C. These measures increase the size of the initial population of some pests (which overwinter in the soil) and diseases in the next growing season.
- D. It is without significance. Only the applications of plant protection products during the growing season reduce the initial population of a pest or a disease.

The correct answer is: A

Question 4.24.

Which of the following notions is a technique for integrated pest management?

- A. Repeated cover sprays with pesticides.
- B. The sparse planting of the crop.
- C. The excessive use of fertilizers.
- D. The control of insects with traps.

The correct answer is: D.

Question 4.25.

Which of the following is correct for bees?

- A. The bees increase fruit production through the pollination.
- B. The bees contribute to biodiversity conservation.
- C. Plant protection products that are toxic to bees should not be used during flowering of plants.
- D. All other answers are correct.

The correct answer is: D.

5). Initiation to comparative assessment at user level to help professional users make the most appropriate choices on pesticides with the least side effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment among all authorized products for a given pest problem, in a given situation.

Question 5.1.

If you must choose between an insecticide that can control many insects and one specific for the insect that is harmful to my crop, I choose:

- A. The insecticide that controls many insects.
- B. The insecticide that controls only the insect that is harmful to my crop.
- C. Neither.
- D. Both, applying them one another.

The correct answer is: B.

Question 5.2.

Aiming to control a given pest I may use three insecticides: One classified as “Toxic”, one classified as “Dangerous” and one without any classification. What and why I choose to use?

- A. The insecticide classified as “Toxic”, because it is the strongest of the three.
- B. The insecticide classified as “Dangerous”, because it combines safety and efficacy.
- C. The insecticide without any classification, because it is the safest of the three.
- D. I use all three insecticides and I take care to alternate them.

The correct answer is: C

Question 5.3.

The crop is close to school. The professional user may use pesticides

- A. Only summer when school is closing.
- B. Only if they keep a certain distance from the school depending on the toxicity of the pesticide.
- C. Only the weekends when school is closing.
- D. Only if the Director of the school is present.

The correct answer is: B

11). Special care in protection areas established under Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC (transposed in Greek law with law 3199/2003 (Government Gazette A 280).

Question 11.1.

What are the drift reduction nozzles?

- A. Nozzles used only in tree crops.
- B. Nozzles used only in field crops.
- G. Nozzles that reduce the dispersion of the spray liquid.
- D. Nozzles that are dispersed in field in a reduced number.

The correct answer is: C

Question 11.2.

Why we should use drift reduction nozzles?

- A. Because we save money, since fewer of them are required per acre.
- B. Because they reduce the dispersion of the spray liquid thereby they reduce the risk of the pesticides to the environment.
- C. Because they reduce the dispersion of the spraying liquid thereby there is no need to wear personal protective equipment.
- D. Because they are subsidized.

The correct answer is: B

Question 11.3.

In what crops is given priority to use the drift reduction nozzles?

- A. In cotton.
- B. At low height vegetables such as lettuce and greens.
- C. On vertical crops such as orchards and vineyards.
- D. In field crops such as wheat and barley.

The correct answer is: C

Question 11.4.

To protect surface water (lakes, rivers etc.) that may close in my cultivation:

- A. We do not use pesticides with toxic or poison classification.
- B. When we are using pesticides, we apply them keeping the adequate distance from surface water.
- C. We use only pesticides in solid form (powders, granules, etc.).
- D. We use only mistblowers

The correct answer is: B

Question 11.5.

The disposal of empty packaging in irrigation canals:

- A. It does not affect surface water (lakes, rivers etc.) that may be close to my cultivation.
- B. It is not punishable by law.
- C. It pollutes surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.) and the environment in general.
- D. It does not affect the environment if the pesticides are not toxic

The correct answer is: C

CHAPTER IV

Paragraphs 8) and 9): twelve (12) questions in the exams η) και θ): Δώδεκα (12) ερωτήσεις

8). Procedures for preparing pesticide application equipment for work, including its calibration, and for its operation with minimum risks to the user, other humans, non-target animal and plant species, biodiversity and the environment, including water resources.

Question 8.1.

Low application pressure is used:

- A. For the insecticides.
- B. For all the plant protection products for saving spraying liquid.
- C. For the herbicides.
- D. For the systemic fungicides.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 8.2.

With the maintenance of the pesticide application equipment (calibration), we achieve:

- A. Minimum impact on the environment.
- B. Saving quantity of plant protection products.
- C. Saving quantity of plant protection products, minimal impact on the environment and ourselves and effective application.
- D. Effective application.

The correct answer is: C.

Question 8.3.

There is no risk of poisoning passing animals, when:

- A. We wash the spray tank in the field.
- B. The pesticides we are using are not classified as poisons.
- C. There are leaks from the sprayer.
- D. After spraying, the operation of the injectors immediately stops.

The correct answer is: D

Question 8.4.

With the proper maintenance of pesticide application equipment, we achieve:

- A. Great reduction of the plant protection control cost.
- B. We keep the colour of the spray tank for longer.
- C. The dispersion of droplets of the spray liquid to longer distances.
- D. The minimum necessary agitation of the spray liquid in the tank.

The correct answer is: A

Question 8.5.

The preparation of pesticide application equipment for the next use include:

- A. The washing of the tank and other systems (pump, filters, piping etc) and spray of washings in an appropriate area away from surface waters.
- B. The calculation of the speed of the tractor for the application of the spray liquid, depending on the volume of the spray liquid and the supply the nozzles (calibration).
- C. Inspect for possible leak points (tank, pipes, pump etc.) for damages and for the existence of bumper driveline.
- D. All actions referred to the other answers.

The correct answer is: D

Question 8.6.

The calibration of pesticide application equipment:

- A. It is the necessary preparation prior to any pesticide application, to minimize risks to the crop, the user and the environment.
- B. It is important to ensure targeted use of pesticides and to achieve the best result.
- C. It is a crucial process to avoid the surplus of the spray liquid at the end of the application.
- D. All the other answers is correct.

The correct answer is: D

Question 8.7.

The calibration of pesticide application equipment:

- A. It consists in calculating the speed of the tractor during the application of the pesticide, having regard the nozzles we have ve selected and the dilution of the pesticide as according to the label.
- B. It consists in calculating the supply of the nozzles, based on speed and time that is needed for the application as well as the dilution of the pesticide according to the label.
- C. It is not necessary to be done in each spraying, particularly if we use high diluted spray solution.
- D. All other answers are correct.

The correct answer is: A

Question 8.8.

The factors that increase the chance of a moving spray drift is:

- A. The strong wind or the increased spray pressure.
- B. Working with high-speed work or the use of inappropriate spray nozzles.
- C. Higher than the recommended distance of nozzles from the target surface or wrong orientation of them.
- D. All the factors mentioned in the other answers increase the chances of a moving spray drift.

The correct answer is: D

Question 8.9.

For the user safety:

- A. It is not necessary to have guards of the PTO.
- B. It is necessary to have a bumper in the PTO and the power take of pesticide application equipment.
- C. The presence of the power take bumper is sufficient.
- D. The damage to the drive components do not play a role.

The correct answer is: B

Question 8.10.

For using portable pesticide application equipment (knapsack sprayers):

- A. The calibration is necessary and must be based on personal walking speed and the user's application rate and always using only clean water.
- B. We have to wear personal protective equipment listed on the label of the pesticide, as applies to other type of sprayers.
- C. No calibration is required due to the low volume spray solution.
- D. The calibration is necessary and we have to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in other answers.

The correct answer is: D

9). Use of pesticide application equipment and its maintenance, and specific spraying techniques (e.g. low-volume spraying and low-drift nozzles), as well as the objectives of the technical check of sprayers in use and ways to improve spray quality. Specific risks linked to use of handheld pesticide application equipment or knapsack sprayers and the relevant risk management measures.

Question 9.1.

The spray arms in spray application equipment for large scale crops:

- A. They should be loose.
- B. It is not important their distance from the target surface.
- C. It is forbidden to have a different cross-section along their length.
- D. They are manufactured to be secured during transportation and adjusted in height and the contour of the canopy during the application through appropriate settings.

The correct answer is: D

Question 9.2.

For the maintenance and the cleaning of the nozzles, we can:

- A. Unblock them, blowing with the mouth.
- B. Rinse them, using a brush or using compressed air.
- C. Unblock them, using a pointed object eg nail.
- D. We do not maintain them if good stirring has been done to the spray solution.

The correct answer is: B

Question 9.3.

The pressure manometer:

- A. Should have 80 bar range when intended for mistblowers.
- B. It is not necessary to function when you know the operating pressure of the pump.
- C. Should have appropriate range, depending on the type of application equipment and be legible from the operator's position.
- D. Should have indicator (lamp) which immediately indicates any leakage.

The correct answer is: C

Question 9.4.

The pressure relief valve, when exists:

- A. Should be activated when there is operating pressure excess and is exhausted to the tank.
- B. Should be activated when there is operating pressure excess and is exhausted to the environment.
- C. When it is activated, it stops spray functions.
- D. It cannot be used when we spray herbicides.

The correct answer is: A

Question 9.5.

The spray nozzles for large scale crops:

- A. They can be replaced during the spray if they are blocked.
- B. They should be placed at equal distances from each other.
- C. It is accepted to drip for 30 seconds after the spray stops. D
- D. They should be checked every 10 days.

The correct answer is: B

Question 9.6.

The spray pump:

- A. It is not one of the important parts of pesticide application equipment.
- B. If vibrations are present, it means that we need to adjust the spray speed.
- C. Any leaks are present, it is not important if we ensure constant pressure.
- D. We need to ensure a stable supply of spraying liquid, no vibrations and leaks in suction or depression.

The correct answer is: D

Question 9.7.

The stirring of the spraying liquid:

- A. It is not necessary if the pesticide is water-soluble.
- B. It applies only in cases where the pesticide is in powder form.
- C. It should be done always to achieve the same concentration of the pesticide throughout the spray tank.
- D. In small tanks it can be done by hand if we wear gloves.

The correct answer is: C

Question 9.8.

For the tank of the spray liquid:

- A. It is not important to know the exact size.
- B. There must be clear content indicator, visible from the operator's position.
- C. An increased roughness on the internal surface of the tank, supports proper stirring of the content.
- D. The stirring system is not mandatory.

The correct answer is: B

Question 9.9.

The registration of pesticide application equipment:

- A. It is mandatory for better organization of periodic inspections.
- B. It is mandatory because it is foreseen by European and national legislation.
- C. It serves the establishment of a register kept with the competent regional services for the inventory of agricultural machinery and rural electrification.
- D. All other answers are correct.

The correct answer is: D

Question 9.10.

In order to spray soil herbicides, we use nozzles:

- A. Flat fan pattern.
- B. Cone pattern.
- C. Even flat fan.
- D. Flood.

The correct answer is: A.